Semi-Weekly Globe.

WM. LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS.—"The Globe" is published twice a week at $1.50 a year—75 cents for six months—50 cents for three months—*in advance.*

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Thursday afternoon, Sep. 5, 1861.

Union Conference.

The Democratic and Republican Committees of Conference appointed by County Delegate Conventions of the parties, met in the Court House on Tuesday afternoon August 27th, and put in nomination the following Union ticket:

ASSEMBLY,
JOHN SCOTT, of Huntingdon.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
BENJ. F. PATTON, of Warriorsmark.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN S. ISETT, of Franklin.
COUNTY TREASURER,
JOHN A. NASH, of Huntingdon.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES HENDERSON, of Cassville.
AUDITOR,
MILTON SANGREE, of Walker.

The following resolutions were read and unanimously adopted by the Conference:

Resolved, That it behooves every true patriot in this important crisis in our Country, to lay aside party trammels and sustain the National and State Governments in supporting the Constitution and preserving the Union of the States.

Resolved, That we should use every effort to foster and keep alive the fire of patriotism now filling the breasts of all true and loyal American citizens.

Resolved, That this Convention, representing both the political parties of the county, have the fullest confidence in the integrity and capacity of Hon. GEORGE TAYLOR, and they commend him to the support of the people for President Judge of this Judicial District, believing him to be a pure and upright citizen and a learned and able Jurist.

Teachers for the War.

Who will go! A company of Teachers is forming for Col. Irwin's Regiment, and a strong delegation from Huntingdon county is expected. Let the expectation be exceeded even. Let every Teacher constitute himself a committee to forward to the County Superintendent or to Albert Owen the names of all whom he knows will enlist.

The Lieutenants are to be given to the counties that furnish the most men.

A. G. DICKEY, Capt.,
of Lewistown.

Drafting.

The young men of Huntingdon county who refuse to volunteer in defence of their country, will soon be compelled to enter the service by being drafted. This matter is now under consideration, and an order to this effect may be looked for every day.—How disgraceful for an American to suffer such humiliation as to be *compelled* to discharge his duty to his country. When men are drafted into the army, they know not what regiment they will be attached to, or who will be their officers—but when they volunteer they have the opportunity of going with friends, and being commanded by officers they are acquainted with. Which will they be, voluntary or involuntary soldiers?

MOUNTAIN ENCAMPMENT.—This camp is located at Cold Springs on Shoemaker's farm three miles from Huntingdon. The camp was opened on Wednesday morning—the first company entering was from Tyrone, Capt. Crowthers. In the afternoon a company from Woodbury, Bedford county, Capt. Brisbin, also went into Camp. The ground is splendid for the purpose for which it has been selected—fine water and shade in the immediate neighborhood, and the right distance from town. Several additional companies are expected to arrive in camp within a few days. We hear that Col. Wm. G. Murry, of Hollidaysburg, is raising a regiment to enter this camp.

Token of Respect.

Resolutions passed at a meeting of the officers and fellow-soldiers of the Fifth Regiment, held in the Court House on Monday Sept. 2d, 1861.

Maj. R. Bruce Petrekin was called to the Chair, and George W. Simpson chosen Secretary.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove suddenly from us our late esteemed fellow soldier JOSEPH H. THOMPSON, therefore,

Resolved, That in his death, our country has lost a soldier who knew no fear; who was ever obedient to orders and ready to sacrifice life itself at the call of duty.

Resolved, That we tender to her whose bleeding heart has no balm, our earnest and united sympathy in her sad bereavement, and invoke upon her and hers the blessing of the widow's and soldier's God.

Resolved, That by the death of Joseph H. Thompson we have lost the peaceable citizen, the brave soldier, the kind companion, an affectionate father and a generous friend.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the county papers.

Maj. R. BRUCE PETREKIN, *Pres't.*
GEO. W. SIMPSON, *Sec'y.*

SCHOOL TEACHERS, TO ARMS!—Some weeks ago we published a communication from a Teacher, urging the formation of a company exclusively of school teachers. The teachers of Mifflin, Juniata and Centre counties are now at work, and the assistance of Huntingdon county is requested. There are some five hundred teachers in the four counties—101 of the number we should think could easily be induced to go into the army. Females could fill their places during their absence. The company will be attached to Col. W. H. Irwin's Regiment. Will some one or more of the Huntingdon county teachers commence recruiting for the company.

☞ Our town has been much more lively than usual during the past few days, and as the number increases in Camp we may expect the number of visitors to increase in town. We have Hotels to accommodate all.

CAMP HUNTINGDON.—Squads of soldiers are daily arriving for Col. Hamilton's Cavalry Regiment. Every man joining this regiment will receive instructions to train his horse.

Washington and Jefferson.

It will not be unprofitable, we hope, to lay before the public mind in the briefest form the opinions of the two greatest founders of our institutions—Washington and Jefferson—relative to the character of our Constitution and Government. Their judgment on this important subject needs no comment or explanation, and could receive no force from the most gifted pen or essayist.

In recommending to the Convention the adoption of our present Constitution, in preference to the old Articles of Confederation, Gen. Washington uses in September 17, 1787, the following language:—"*It is obviously impracticable* in the Federal Government of these States, *to secure all rights of independent sovereignty to each and yet provide for the interest and safety of all.*—Individuals entering into society, must give up a share of liberty to preserve the rest. The magnitude of the sacrifice must depend as well on situation and circumstance as on the object to be obtained. In all our deliberations on this subject, we kept steadily in our view that which appears to us the *greatest interest of every true American—the consolidation of our Union*—in which is involved our prosperity, fidelity, safety, perhaps our national existence." Such was the declaration of Washington in his recommendation to the Convention of the present Constitution and before its adoption and ratification by the people. *The consolidation of our Union was the greatest interest*, in his opinion, of every American, and on that ground he urged on the several States their acceptance of the Constitution. What was the opinion of Thomas Jefferson after its adoption and ratification by the several States and the successful administration of the Government by Washington and Adams? In the inaugural address of Thomas Jefferson at his first term of office, he uses the following language:—"I know, indeed, that *some honest men fear that a republican Government cannot be strong*—that this government is not strong enough—but would the honest patriot in the full tide of successful experiment, abandon a government which has so far kept us free and firm on the theoretic and visionary fear that this government, the world's last hope, may by possibility, want energy to preserve itself. I trust not! *I believe this, on the contrary, the strongest government on earth. I believe it the only one where every man at the call of the law would fly to the standard of the law, and would meet invasions of the public order as his own personal concern.*"—Such were the declarations of the great founders of the Republic before, and subsequent to its establishment. We publish them, as we remarked above, without further comment than simply to say, that we think they are amply sufficient to sustain the friends of the Union and to deprive its enemies of all honest pretence of ever quoting such names in support of secession.

Our Army Correspondence.

CAMP BARRY, Sept. 1st, 1861.

DEAR GLOBE:—I seat myself to the pleasant task of writing a few lines to you. When I wrote my last, we were expecting to get our horses; it was about two miles from Camp to the Government stables. We were marched there twice and did not get them; but the third time we got fifty and had to ride them home without saddles; that was on Saturday Aug. 24th. We had orders to march by Monday noon, and we had to get the horses shod before we could start. They were sent to the city shops on Saturday night. On Monday morning some of the men commenced to harness teams; some went to the arsenal for ammunition, and others went to the stables for more horses; we have eighty horses now.—Harnessing an artillery team is different thing from a wagon team. A more complicated piece of furniture one hardly ever sees, than a set of Artillery harness.

We left Camp Campbell last Monday about one o'clock, and arrived here about half past four, when we immediately set about pitching tents and fixing the picket-rope. We were ready to go to bed about eight o'clock.

The next evening about 7 o'clock, the teamsters were ordered to harness as quietly and quickly as possible.—The cannoneers were called together, and particularly instructed how to load shell and shot, and every preparation made for a fight. We were then placed in our positions at the guns to await orders to march. We remained in our positions till daylight, when we were dismissed, with orders to not leave the Camp without the Captains permission. I have not learned what the alarm was.

Camp Barry is situated on east Capitol street, one mile from the Capitol. It is named in honor of General Barry, Chief of ordnance.

Is there such a thing as a committee for the relief of volunteers families, in Huntingdon county? There are men in this company from there who have left their families to help fight their country's battles, and who are now doing soldier's duties under a Southern sun and their families are actually in want for the common necessaries of life. One man in particular left a crippled wife and three small children in Alexandria. He sent her a certificate that he belongs to this company and Regiment, but still she cannot draw anything from the county. I hope this will be remedied.

I think it strange that I don't get more letters from my friends; I have written about thirty letters and have only received seven or eight. When I get the GLOBE it seems like meeting an old friend. Nothing more now, but when anything of interest happens I will inform you.

RANGER.
Comp G. 1st Art. Reg., P. V.

The Latest News.

Another Fight in Western Virginia.

CINCINNATI, Sep. 2.—A fight took place yesterday, at Boone County Court House, Va., between the rebels and the Federal force, resulting in the total rout of the rebels, with a loss of thirty killed and a large number wounded.

Forty of the rebels were taken prisoners. There were none killed on our side, and but six wounded. Our men burned the town.

Boone Court House is a small village, and is the capital of Boone county, Virginia. It is situated on the Little Coal River, two hundred and forty-five miles, in a direct line, west from Richmond. The surrounding country is very sparsely settled. The county of Boone is a new one, or at least formed within a few years past, and is in the southwest part of Virginia. It is bounded on the northeast by Coal River, an affluent of the Kanawha, and also drained by Little Coal River and Laurel Creek. It was formed out of Logan and Kanawha counties, and named in honor of Daniel Boone, the renowned pioneer of the West.

Wholesale Seizure of Rebel Vessels at New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Surveyor Andrews yesterday seized twenty-five vessels, owned wholly or in part by the rebels, including eight ships and seven barks. Others will be seized today. The value of the vessels seized is over two millions of dollars.

Rebel Army Movements.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The rebel army is getting a strong hold in our vicinity. They can be distinctly seen from the city working night and day on Munson Hill, entrenching and mounting guns. Thence to Acquia Creek they are increasing their breastworks. Their object is to cut off the passage of the Federal troops towards Manassas.

The movements of the rebel army point plainly to an effort to cut off our communication on the river, and make prizes of our merchant vessels almost before our own eyes. The rebel army is daily increasing in numbers along the river, and they have got to be driven away, or they will very soon defiantly become masters of the river.

Retreat of McCulloch.

ROLLA, Mo., Sept. 3.—The correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, furnishes the following:—A gentleman from Springfield on Friday evening, reports that Ben. McCulloch, with 5,000 Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas troops, was moving towards Arkansas. He was last heard from at the Chalybeate Springs, near Mount Vernon.—His wounded were also being moved from the Springfield hospital, and taken Southward.

From Western Virginia.

WHEELING, Va., Sept. 3.—The expedition which left here on Sunday night to disperse the rebels reported to be gathering in Marion county, returned to-day. They report the outbreak as having been much magnified in importance. Before they reached Worthington, which is some distance across the country from the railroad, the secessionists had disappeared.

Important from Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 4.—The *Commercial*, of this morning, says, it is understood in Frankfort that Governor Magoffin refuses to play into the hands the rabid Secessionists; that he has had a quarrel with Breckinridge and refuses to demand the breaking up of the U. S. camp in Garrard county, and declares he will submit to the will of the majority of the people of Kentucky, as may be expressed through the Legislature.

The New York *Tribune* has a special despatch as follows:

"FRANKFORT, Sept. 3.—Gov. Magoffin has privately declared to several members of the Legislature his determination to sustain the action of the Legislature whatever it may be, to the extent of his power. Neither House has yet done anything officially, except the organization of the lower House.

"The Senate is occupied in settling contested seats; but I am assured that the Legislature will abandon the neutrality position, vote to raise the State's quota of troops, and assume her portion of the military tax levy, without putting the Government to the trouble of collecting it. Kentucky is all right. This may be relied upon."

A Story of Gen. McClellan.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* tells this story of General McClellan:

"General McClellan is in the habit of riding around occasionally in citizen's dress, accompanied by a few of his staff. A few days ago he was walking through one of the encampments, across the Potomac, and passing the rear of the tents he saw a bucket of coffee standing near a fire. He asked what it was, and one of the soldiers said "coffee." "It looks more like slops," he replied. "Oh," said the soldier, "it is not fit to drink, but we have to put up with it, and our other food is not a bit better." "Oh, our Quartermaster is drunk most of the time, and knows he is not he is studying how to cheat." McClellan passed on, and seeing more evidence of the dirty and slovenly manner in which the Quartermaster conducted his operations in his tent, he accosted him with the remark that the men were complaining of bad treatment from him. Quartermaster flew into a passion, and swore it was none of his business, and he had better not come sneaking around trying to make mischief. McClellan answered him, telling him he had better be cautious how he talked. Quartermaster replied, 'who are you, that you assume so much apparent authority?' 'I am George B. McClellan, and you can pack up your traps and leave!' The Quartermaster was struck dumb, and McClellan turned and left him. That evening the Quartermaster left to the tune of the 'Rogue's March,' played by some of the boys who had got wind of it. They now have a Quartermaster who does not get 'drunk and cheat,' and that regiment would risk their lives at the cannon's mouth for the man who does care how the men are provided for.

"The story has been circulated around some of the camps, and the officers are now always on the look out for the General, and of course do not have too much lying around loose."

Report of General Butler.

The following is the report made to General Wool by General Butler:

U. S. FLAG SHIP MINNESOTA.
August 30, 1861.

GENERAL—Agreeably to your orders I embarked on the transport steamers Adelaide and George Peabody, 900 of the Twentieth regiment New York volunteers, Col. Weber commanding; 220 of the Ninth regiment New York volunteers, Col. Hankins; 100 of the Union Coast Guard, Capt. Nixon commanding; 60 of the Second U. S. artillery, Lieut. Lemuel commanding, as a force to operate in conjunction with the fleet under flag officer Stringham, against the rebel forts at Hatteras Inlet.

We left Fortress Monroe on Monday, at 1 o'clock P. M., and the last ship of our fleet arrived off Hatteras Inlet about 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon.

Such preparations as were possible for the landing were made in the evening, and at daylight next morning, dispositions were made for an attack on the forts by the fleet, and for the landing of the troops. Owing to the prevalence of south-west gales, a heavy surf was breaking on the beach. Every effort was made to land the troops, and after about 315 were landed, including 55 marines from the fleet and the regulars, both the iron boats upon which we had depended were swamped in the surf, and both flat boats stove, and a brave attempt being made by Lieutenant Crosby, of the U. S. Army, serving as a Post Captain at Fortress Monroe, who had volunteered to come down with the steam tug Fanny, belonging to the army, to land in a boat from the war steamer Pawnee, resulted in the beaching of the boat so that she could not be got off.

It will be impracticable to land more troops, because of the raising wind and sea. Fortunately a 12 pound rifled bore gun, loaned us by the flag-ship, a 12 pound howitzer, were landed, the last slightly damaged. Our landing was completely covered by the shells of the Monticello and Harriet Lane. I was on board the latter, directing the disembarcation of the troops by means of signals, and was about landing with them at the time the boats were stove.

We were induced to desist from further attempts at landing troops by the rising of the wind; and because, in the meantime, the fleet had opened fired upon the nearest fort, which was finally silenced, and its flag struck.

No firing had opened upon our troops from the other fort, and its flag was also struck. Supposing this to be a signal of surrender, Col. Weber advanced his troops, already landed, upon the beach.

The Harriet Lane, by my direction, tried to cross the bar to get into the smooth water of the inlet, when a fire was opened upon the Monticello which had proceeded in advance of us from the other fort. Several shots struck her, but without causing any casualty, as I am informed. So well convinced were the officers of the Navy and Army that the forts had surrendered at this time, that the Susquehanna had towed the frigate Cumberland to an offing.

The fire was then re-opened (as there was no signal from either) upon both forts. In the meantime, a few men [illegible] and myself, with the portion [illegible] the beach with Mr. Wiegel, who was acting as volunteer aid, and whose gallantry and services I wish to commend, and took possession of the small fort, which was found to have been abandoned by the enemy, and raised the American flag thereon.

It had become necessary, in consequence of the threatening appearance of the weather, that all the ships should make an offing, which was done with reluctance from necessity, thus leaving the troops upon shore, a part in possession of the small fort (about 700 yards from the large one) and the rest bivouacked upon the beach, near the place of landing, about two miles north of the forts.

Early next morning the Harriet Lane ran in shore for the purpose of covering any attack upon the troops. At the same time a large steamer was observed coming down the Sound inside the land, with reinforcements for the enemy; but she was prevented from landing by Captain Johnson, of the Coast Guard, who had placed the guns from the ship and a 9-pounder from the enemy in a small sand battery, and opened fire upon the rebel steamer.

At eight o'clock the fleet opened fire again, the flag ship being anchored as near as the water allowed, and the other ships coming gallantly into action. It was evident, after a few experiments, that our shot fell short. An increased length of fuse was signalled, and the firing commenced with shell of fifteen seconds' fuse. I had sent Mr. Fiske, acting aid-de-camp, on shore for the purpose of gaining intelligence of the movement of the troops and of the enemy.

I then went with the Fanny for the purpose of effecting a landing of the remainder of the troops when a white flag was run up from the fort. I then went with the Fanny over the bar into the inlet. At the same time the troops under Col. Weber marched up the beach and a signal was made for the flag ship to cease firing.

As the Fanny rounded in over the bar, the rebel steamer Winslow went up the channel, having a large number of secession troops on board, which she had not landed. We threw a shot at her from the Fanny, but she proved to be out of range. I then sent Lieutenant Crosby on shore to demand the meaning of the white flag. The boat soon returned with the memorandum from Commodore Barron, (already given,) and a verbal communication stating that he had in the fort 615 men, and 1,000 more within a few hours call, but that he was anxious to spare the effusion of blood. To both the written and verbal communications I made the reply; (inserted in other dispatches,)

After waiting three quarters of an hour, Lieutenant Crosby returned, bringing with him Captain Barron, Major Andrews and Colonel Martin, of the rebel forces, who on being received on board the tug Fanny, informed me that they had accepted the terms proposed in my memorandum.

I informed them that as the expedition was a combined one, that the surrender must be made on board the flag ship to flag officer Stringham, as well as to myself. We went on board the Minnesota for that purpose, when the articles of capitulation were agreed on. (Already given.)

I then landed and took a formal surrender of the forts with all the men and munitions of war, inspected the troops to see that the arms had been properly surrendered, marched them out, and embarked them on board the Adelaide, and marched my own men into the fort and raised our flag upon it amid the cheers of our men and a salute of 13 guns which had been shotted by the enemy.

The embarkation of the wounded, which was conducted with great care, from a temporary wharf erected for the purpose, took so long that night that it was impossible for the pilots to take the Adelaide over the bar, thereby causing delay.

I may mention in this connection that the Adelaide, in carrying in the troops at the moment that my terms of capitulation were under consideration by the enemy, had grounded on the bar, but by the active and judicious exertions of Commander Stellwagen, after the same delay, was got off.

At the same time, the Harriet Lane, in an attempt to enter the bar had grounded and remained fast. Both were under the guns of the fort. This, to me, was a moment of the greatest anxiety. By these accidents a valuable ship of war and a transport steamer, with a large portion of my troops on board, were within the power of the enemy.

I had demanded the strongest terms which he was considering. He might refuse, and, seeing our disadvantage, renew the action. But I determined not to abate a title of what I believed to be due to the dignity of the Government, not even to give an official title to the officer in command of the rebels. Besides, my tug was in the inlet, and at least I could carry on the engagement with my two rifled six-pounders, well supplied with Sawyer shell.

Upon taking possession of Fort Hatteras, I found that it mounted ten guns with four yet unmounted, and one large ten-inch columbiad all ready for mounting. I append the official muster roll of Col. Martin, furnished by him, of the officers and men captured by us.

The position of the fort is an exceedingly strong one, nearly surrounded on all sides by water, and only to be approached by a marsh of 500 yards circuitously over a long neck of sand, within half musket range, and over a causeway a few feet only in width, and which was commanded by two thirty-two pound guns loaded with grape and canister which was expended in our salute.

It had a well protected magazine and bombproof capable of sheltering some three or four hundred men. The parapet was nearly of an octagon form, enclosing about two-thirds of an acre of ground, covered with sufficient traverses and ramparts, upon which our shells had made but little impression.

The larger work nearer this inlet, was known as Fort Hatteras. Fort Clark, which was about 500 yards northerly, is a square redoubt, mounting five heavy guns and two six-pounders. The enemy had spiked these guns, but in a very inefficient manner, upon abandoning these works the day before.

I had all the troops on shore at the time of the surrender of the forts, but re-embarked the regulars and marines. [illegible] with the stores captured, about five days' rations for the use of the troops. On consultation with Flag Officer Stringham and Commander Stellwagen, I determined to leave the troops and hold the forts because of the strength of the fortification, its importance, and because of the difficulty of its recapture, if again in the possession of the enemy, with a sufficient armament, until I could get further instructions from the Government.

Commodore Stringham directed the steamers Monticello and Pawnee to remain inside, and these, with the men in the forts, are sufficient to hold the position against any force which is likely to be sent against it.

The importance of the point cannot be overrated. When the channel is buoyed out, any vessel may carry fifteen feet of water over it with ease. Once crossed there is a safe harbor and anchorage in all weathers.

From there the whole coast of Virginia and North Carolina, from Norfolk to Cape Lookout, is within our reach by light-draft vessels, which cannot possibly live at sea during the winter months. From it, offensive operations may be made upon the whole coast of North Carolina to Beque Inlet, extending many miles inland to Washington, Newbern and Beaufort.

In the language of the Chief Engineer of the rebels, Col. Thompson, in an official report, "It is key of the Albemarle. In my judgment, it is a station second in importance only to Fortress Monroe, on this coast; as a depot for coaling and supplies for the blockading squadron, it is invaluable. As a harbor for our coasting trade, or inlet from the winter storm, or from pirates, it is of the first importance."

By holding it Hatteras Light may again send forth its cheering ray to the storm beaten mariner, of which the worse than vandalism of the Rebels deprive him. It has but one drawback, a want of good water; but that a condenser, like the one now in operation at Fortress Monroe, at a cost of a few hundred dollars, will relieve. I append to this report a tabular statement of the prizes which have been taken into that Inlet within a few days, compiled from the official report of the Chief Engineer of the Coast Defences of the Rebels.

Please find also appended a statement of the arms and ammunition of war captured with the fort, as nearly as they can be ascertained. While all have done well, I desire to speak in terms of special commendation in addition to those before mentioned of the steadiness and cool courage of Colonel Max Weber, who we were obliged to leave in command of a detachment of 300 men on a strange coast, without camp equipage or possibility of aid, in the face of an enemy 600 strong on a dark and stormy night; of Lieut. Col. Weiss, who conducted a reconnoisance of twenty men; of the daring and prompt efficiency of Captain Nixon of the Coast Guards, who with his men occupied Fort Clark during the first night, although dismantled, in the face of an enemy of unknown numbers.—I desire to commend to your attention Capt. Jardine, of the New York Ninth, who was left in command of the detachment of his regiment, when the unfortunate casualty of the Harriet Lane prevented Col. Hawkins from landing.

Permit me to speak of the efficiency of the regulars under Lieut. Larned, who worked zealously in aiding to land their comrades of the volunteers, overwhelmed with the rolling surf.—Irish especially to make acknowledgments to Messrs. Weigel and Durriage, volunteer aids, who planted the American flag upon Fort Clark on the second morning, to indicate to the fleet its surrender, and to prevent the further wasting of shells upon it—a service of great danger from the fire of their own friends.

I made honorable mention of young Fiske, who risked his life among the breakers; being thrown on shore to carry my orders to the troops landed, and to apprise them of the movements and intentions of the fleet. Also, my thanks for the valuable aid of Captain Hagerty, who was employed in visiting the prizes in the harbor while we were agreeing upon the terms of capitulation.

Of the services to the country of the gentlemen of the navy proper I may not speak, for no one should praise when he has no right to censure, and they will be appropriately mentioned, I doubt not, by the commander, who is capable of appreciating their good conduct, but I am emboldened to ask permission, if the Department shall determine to occupy the point as a permanent post, that its name may be changed by general order from Fort Hatteras to Fort Stringham.

But of those gentlemen who served under my immediate command, I make honorable mention, as I have done before, of the zealous, intrepid and untiring action of Lieut. Crosby, who took an armed canal boat, the steamer Fanny, from Fort Monroe to Hatteras Inlet, in order that the expedition might have the aid of a steamer of the lightest draft.

Capt. Shuttleworth, of the Marine Corps, deserves well for his loyalty and efficiency in his active detachment of marines.

Much of the success of the expedition is due to the preparation of the transport service by Commander Stellwagen, and the prompt presence of mind with which he took the troops from their peril, when the Adelaide touched on the bar, is a rare quality in an officer in danger.

Although Capt. Faunce, of the Pawnee, now in command of the Harriet Lane, was unfortunate enough to get his vessel on one of the numerous sand bars about this inlet, it happened, I believe, in consequence of a determination creditable to him to aid me, by being near to cover the troops in landing. Captain Lorrey, who had the George Peabody in charge, brought in his vessel with safety, with the troops, who were pleased with his care and conduct. He still remains at the inlet.

In fine, General, I may congratulate you and the country upon a glorious victory in your department, in which we captured more than seven hundred men, twenty-five pieces artillery, a thousand stand of arms, a large quantity of ordnance stores, provisions, three valuable prizes, two light-boats and four stand of colors, one of which had been presented within a week, by the ladies of Newburn, N. C., to the North Carolina Defenders. By the goodness of that Providence which watches over our nation, no one of the fleet or army was in the least degree injured.

The enemy's loss was not officially reported to us, but was ascertained to be twelve or fifteen killed and died of wounds, and thirty-five wounded.

I also herewith enclose the official report of the rebel wounded, by Dr. Wm. M. King, of the U. S. storeship Supply.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Maj. Gen. U. S. Army, Commdg Volunteers.
Maj. Gen. JOHN E. WOOL.

The Appeal of Gov. Stewart.

Hon. R. M. Stewart, the predecessor of Claiborne F. Jackson, as Governor of Missouri, has recently made an eloquent appeal to the people of that State against the Secession movement. Speaking of the objects of the war he says:

"Citizens of Missouri, you can bear me witness that during my official life I have labored earnestly against the doctrines and practices of the extreme fanatics of the North. Abolition and Secession are two extremes that now unite in the destruction of everything we hold dear. Do not flatter yourselves that this social war in Missouri is against Abolitionists. It is just what they have prayed for, because they saw in it the utter annihilation of our domestic institutions. *The only practical Abolitionists in Missouri are those who have inaugurated and are now prosecuting this unholy war. If allowed to continue, it will accomplish in a year what could not have taken place in a century—the practical abolition of slavery in Missouri.* The only safety for Missouri slaveholders is in the Union.—Out of it, either by force or by treaty, their property is utterly valueless.—You have been told that this war is waged on one side for protection, and on the other for the destruction of slavery. This is a falsehood, a snare and a delusion. *This war is for the life of a nation, and the lives and fortunes of twenty millions of people are pledged for its prosecution.* Abolitionism is swallowed up and lost sight of in the magnitude of this terrible crisis. The war is to decide *whether free governments are practicable, and its issue will fix the fate of republics for weal or woe, during the next thousand years.* If you would save your homes and your property from destruction, this war in Missouri must be brought to a speedy close. This can only be done by driving back the invaders from our southern boundaries. This done, our State will be relieved from military occupation; our property will be secure, and our lives protected."

☞ "*I cannot afford to turn away from my duty because a political opponent is acting with me, nor to stay back from a duty because a political friend deserts me.* No; I must go and discharge a great duty. I hold it to be the first duty of every citizen, and of every party, to aid in restoring—if restored it can be—this great and good government. *Let every American citizen, instead of crying Peace, Peace, when there is no peace, rally upon the ramparts until secession is silenced—until the roar of artillery has ceased.* Then we shall have peace—enduring, perpetual peace; and as monsters are seldom born of the same generation, we shall have no more of this secession in the present century or the next. This Government is the Government of the American people. It is ours to use; ours to enjoy, but it is not ours to subvert."—HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON.

☞ The mails and Express will all be closed down on the New York, Baltimore, and other Secession papers. The Government is at work in earnest now, and all traitors who persist in giving aid and comfort to the enemy will certainly be waited upon.

☞ Nearly four thousand emigrants arrived at the port of New York during the month of August.

☞ The Cosmopolitan Art Association of New York has yielded to the pressure of the times, and is no more.

Stirring Speech of Thomas Francis Meagher.

On Thursday, a festival, for the benefit of the sick and wounded of the gallant Sixty-ninth Regiment, was held at Jones' Woods, New York. Upwards of fifty thousand tickets were sold, and everything passed off in the most pleasant manner. Captain (now Col.) Meagher delivered the principal oration, extracts from which we print below:

I ask no Irishman to do that which I myself am not prepared to do.—Cheers.] My heart, my arm, my life, is pledged to the national cause, and [to the last it will be my highest pride as I conceive it to be my holiest duty and obligation, to share its fortunes. [Applause.] I care not to what party the Chief Magistrate of the Republic has belonged. [Hear, hear.] I care not upon what plank or platform he may have been elected. The platform disappears before the Constitution, under the injunction of the oath he took, on the steps of the Capitol, the day of his inauguration. [Loud cheers.] The party disappears in the presence of the nation [applause]—and as the Chief Magistrate, duly elected and duly sworn, is bound to protect and administer the national property for the benefit of the nation, so should every citizen concur with him in loyal and patriotic action, discarding the mean persuasions and maxims of the local politicians—[hear, hear, hear]—and substituting the national interests, the national efficiency, the national honor, for the selfishness, the huckstering, or the vengeance of a party. [Enthusiastic cheering.] To me, at all events, the potency of the National Government, the honor and glory of the national flag, are of infinitely higher value than the Regency of Albany, the Tammany Wigwam, Mozart Hall, or the Pewter Mug. [Cheering and laughter.] Nor shall outcries on behalf of the liberty of the press, or the liberty and immunities of the citizen, restrain me in the active allegiance I owe the nation and its executive, now that the rights and authority of both are jeopardized. [Hear, hear, hear.] The integrity of the national domain, the potency of the National Government, the reputation of the national arms, the inviolability of that tranquil system of election without which no popular government can have legitimacy, consistency, and force—these considerations are far dearer to me, and I claim them to be of far more vital consequences than the liberty to promulgate sedition or the liberty to conspire. [Great applause.] Such liberties must succumb to the demands of the crisis, the public safety, the discipline and efficiency of the army, and the attitude of the revolt. [Hear, hear.] Within the range of the laws, the police, the courts, the proprieties and interests of the community, let them have full swing in the days of peace. Such days have their peculiar sanctities—more than this, they have their recognized and favored abuses of popular institutions and prerogatives; and the fieriest or foulest sheet that is scribbled in the coal-hole or the sewer; as well as the most faithless citizen among us, may be permitted, the one to scatter broadcast, and the other to drop in crevices and corners, the seeds of disaffection against the Government, without the Commonwealth incurring any detriment. [Hear, hear.] But in time of war—above all, in time of civil war—the supremacy of the Government should be the sole object—[loud cheers]—and to this end martial law should be the higher law, and the only one in undisputed force. [Applause.] Who speaks about his rights as a passenger—about his bag of money, his chest of books and clothes, the photographs of his wife and children, his live stock or bales of merchandize, when the steamship he's met with a collision, threatens to go down, must be cleared of every embarrassment and dead weight, and all hands are summoned to the rescue? You know it well. I assert it without fear of contradiction from any quarter; and those who have had most latitude and impunity, were they frank and generous, would be the first to own it.

The National Government has suffered more from the patience, the leniency, the magnanimity it has practised toward its enemies, and those who are in sympathy and league with them, than it has done from the courage, the science, the fierce energy of those who have taken the field against it, and victoriously shaken the banner of revolt and repudiation in its face. [Cries of "hear, hear."] The masked conspirators of the North are infinitely more criminal and mischievous than the bold and armed recusants of the South—[renewed shouts of "hear, hear,"]—and Democrat as I am—[enthusiastic cheers]—spurning the Republicanism of the Chicago Convention as a spurious creed—having no sympathies whatever with the men in power, other than those which should subsist between the citizen and his government—[hear, hear, hear]—I would promptly and cordially approve of the severest measures the President might adopt to paralyze the treachery which in this and other cities, under various liberal and beneficent pretences, has been, and is still at work, to undermine and overthrow the legitimate magistracy of the nation. [Enthusiastic cheers.] Do I not speak in the name of the Irishmen of New York—and they are counted by tens of thousands—when I speak these sentiments, and declare in favor of these vigorous but imperative proceedings? [Applause.] Were I met with a negative, I should remind my countrymen that the English aristocracy—[three groans]—which is the dominant class in England—to which the navy, the church, the army almost exclusively belong, and which is, in fact, the political opinion, the Parliament, the sceptre, and the sword of England—[That's so]—I should remind my countrymen that this aristocracy is arrayed against the Government at Washington [hear, hear] and that as it was dead against the Revolution, out of which arose the liberties and nationality of the United States, so is it now in hot favor of the revolution which sets at nought those liberties, and against that nationality directs a fratricidal blow. [Shouts and cheering.] A revolution that has the flattery and patronage of an aristocracy to which for generations Ireland has ascribed her social wretchedness and political disorders, and which has scoffed at and scandalized her before the world, can surely never have the heart and arm of any Irishman who

Three attempts were made to get into the harbor, but it was found they could not weather it. The people on shore kept a light burning for them, as afterwards discovered, but which the privateers did not observe or were unable to see. The vessel kept working up to the windward through the night, and at daylight they discovered themselves ten miles from the bar.

The flag was again hoisted, and a pilot was observed coming towards the brig and giving the usual signals. In attempting to cross the bar, however, the brig grounded on the North breakers. This was about half-past 6 o'clock Sunday morning, the 17th inst. A small boat was sent ashore with Dr. Babcock and Lieut. Bays, and the prisoners landed. The officers and crew of the privateers then went ashore, and were greeted with the most enthusiastic demonstrations by the inhabitants. About half-past nine two light boats went on to the brig, along with Capt. Coxetter and other officers. The starboard guns were thrown overboard to lighten the vessel, in order to clear her decks of water, and save as much as possible of the supplies on board the brig.

Every effort was made to save everything then on board, but it was supposed that the guns thrown overboard stove her in and caused her to bilge. The light boats, however, were filled with a large amount of provisions and baggage, and finally succeeding in saving all the small arms on board.

About two o'clock all hands had left and were conveyed to St. Augustine.

The ladies threw open their houses and they were received with cheers upon cheers. Cheers were given for the Jeff. Davis, for the Southern Confederacy, and the utmost hilarity and rejoicing for the safe arrival of the privateers was manifested. While there, they were sumptuously provided for, and furnished with every comfort that could possibly be devised.

They learned afterwards that there had been considerable excitement in the town on the appearance of the Jeff. Davis, it having been suspected that she was a Yankee cruiser in disguise, and had hoisted the Confederate flag to deceive or decoy some of the vessels from the shore. The prisoners were also treated very kindly, and supplied with everything comfortable.

Before our informant left, Captain Coxetter had again returned to the wreck and succeeded in saving an additional amount of provisions and some of the sails.

Every effort was made by Captain Coxetter to secure as much as possible for the stockholders. The brig is a total loss. But a small piece of her bow was remaining on Thursday morning when our informant left, and it was then thought that she would go to pieces before daylight. The crew of the privateer left there for this city on Monday last, but lost the connecting boat at Toccon and were delayed at Fernandia. It is thought they will here this evening.

We are glad to learn that there will soon be another Jeff. Davis afloat, and that the same brave crew are anxious to again go forth to avenge the death of Amiel, and make up for any short comings of their first adventures.

The True Policy of the Government.

The result of the recent expedition to the coast of North Carolina, says the Baltimore Daily Clipper, is but the beginning of the

ceed each other, crush out this unprovoked South Carolina rebellion, and restore integrity to the Union and peace and prosperity to the people. The occupation of the defences of Hatteras Inlet is in itself an achievement of no minor importance. This inlet is the key to the Albermarle. It is the narrow entrance to Pamlico Sound. The haven and rendezvous for nearly all of the piratical craft infesting our waters, and, under the black flag of the rebel chiefs, annoying our commerce along the coast, from the capes of the Chesapeake to the West Indies. It appears from the official reports of the rebel commander of Fort Hatteras and its dependencies, that privateers were almost daily running out to sea and bringing in prizes through this channel, inside of which they were able to evade the pursuit of our ships of war. It was in fact the principal, if not the only rendezvous on our whole coast for rebel privateers, and the possession of the forts that command the inlet by federal troops must go far towards breaking up the whole system of buccaneering.

The capture of these forts, however, has a much higher significance. It is the beginning of a policy on the part of the Government that will soon scatter the rebel armies now concentrated in Virginia and on the Mississippi and send them hastening to their homes. It is the inauguration of a vigorous prosecution of the war so lowly demanded by the people, that will transfer the contest from the border States into those in which the rebellion was concocted. The rebellious States have already exhausted their resources. They have drained the South of all the men capable of bearing arms and poured them into Virginia and Tennessee to be subsisted. They have left the whole South almost undefended in their zeal and efforts to conquer Kentucky and Maryland, and to capture the national Capitol. In the meantime the Government has been only getting ready. There is no need that the Federal armies should make a battle-field of the whole border, and carry desolation to the homes of Union men there, simply because the rebel army is there concentrated. It is enough to defend Washington city from assault, and to hold the mouth of the Ohio and the loyal part of Missouri and the borders of Kentucky, while the war is carried "into Africa," until the rebels are made, in their own language, "to feel that this is war, and to feel it until they cry peccavi." Charleston and Savannah, and Mobile and New Orleans, may be more easily taken now than Manassas or Richmond. A demonstration against either of these Southern cities would rid the border States of rebels more rapidly and more effectually than an army of one hundred and fifty thousand men on the banks of the Mississippi.

As it is, the rebels can hardly hold their own in Virginia and Missouri, and they can raise no more armies. To resist the operations of a Federal force of fifty or a hundred thousand men at any point upon the Gulf or Southern Atlantic coast, they would be compelled to withdraw their whole force from the border, and to leave the Government without opposition in its work of restoring to the oppressed Union men of the Border States the freedom and Constitutional privileges of which they have been deprived of by the tyranny of the rebel leaders.

This policy has been strongly recommended by the highest military authorities, and since sufficient preparation has been made it will probably be promptly and vigorously executed. A total change in the aspect of affairs will thus be effected. Instead of rioting amidst the fertile fields of Kentucky and Tennessee and Virginia and Maryland, the authors of this cruel and causeless contest will be made to realize the horrors of war at their own homes. Instead of utterly annihilating the institution of slavery in the border States, they will be forced to tremble for the security of their own negroes and the safety of their own property. Instead of taunting the Virginians with cowardice and compelling them to camp in separate encampments, as was done at Yorktown, these fire-eaters of South Carolina and Alabama will implore assistance from Virginia to defend them from the retribution they have so wantonly invited.

This is the true policy of the Government. A single bomb bursting over the city of Charleston or Mobile will be more effectual in dispersing the rebel army in Virginia than a thousand rifled cannon shots at Manassas, and an army of fifty thousand Federal soldiers upon the shore of the Gulf of Mexico will do more towards crushing out the rebellion than thrice that number on the banks of the Potomac. The weight of the war will thus be cast upon those who made it, and fewer innocent and loyal men will be punished for the crimes of traitors.

MARRIED,

On the 20th ult. by Rev. C. W. Ehrenfeld, of Altoona, Mr HARRY W. PENNER of this place, to Miss NANNIE J. MATTERN, of the Seven Stars, Spruce Creek.

DIED,

In Souton, Kankakee Co. Ill. THOMAS E. STATES, son of Thomas L. & Mary V. Sts es, Aug. 31st., aged 18 years, 6 months and 17 days.

In this place on the 4th inst., at the residence of her uncle Dr. McCulloch, JENNIE MCCULLOCH, aged 7 years.

At Saxton, Bedford County Pa. on the 5th inst., Mr. JACOB FOCHLER, in the 65th year of his age.

FANCY FURS, FANCY FURS.

JOHN FARRIRA,
718 ARCH Street, between 7th and 8th Sts.
(Late of 818 Market St.,)
Philadelphia.

Importer & Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of FANCY FURS, for Ladies' Misses' and Children's Wear.

Having now manufactured and in store my usual large and beautiful assortment of all the various styles and qualities of FURS, adapted to the coming Fall and Winter Seasons. I would respectively invite an examination of my stock and prices from those intending to purchase, as I am enabled to offer them very desirable inducements.

All my Furs have been purchased for cash, and made by experienced and competent hands, and as the present monetary troubles render it necessary that I should dispose of my goods at very small profit on the cost.

I am satisfied that it will be to the interests of those who design purchasing, to give me a call.

☞ Recollect, the name, number and street: John Farrira, (New Fur Store,) 718 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—

REAL ESTATE OF JOHN M'CAHAN DEC'D.

The undersigned, Executors of John McCahan, dec'd, by virtue of the power and authority vested in them by the Will of said decd. will offer at public sale at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon,

On Saturday, 28th day of September, instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

the following described Real Estate:

The Farm now in tenure of Jonathan Hardy, known as the "Stony Farm," in Henderson township, Huntingdon co. on the road leading to the Swamp Spring. This farm is composed of several surveys containing altogether about 700 ACRES, and the greater part of it is covered with valuable white oak, black oak, hickory and pine timber—About 100 acres are in good cultivation. The improvements are a good log dwelling house and log barn. A never failing spring of good water convenient to the buildings. This property will be sold as a whole, or in separate tracts, as purchasers may desire.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN CHESSWELL,
J. KINNEY McCAHAN,
Executors of John McCahan, dec'd.

Huntingdon, Sept. 10, 1861.

MILITARY BOOKS.

[AUTHORIZED EDITION.]

By Major William Graham, U. S. A,

Just published and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.—Complete in one volume. Price $1 00.

UNITED STATES INFANTRY TACTICS.

For the instruction exercise, and manoeuvres of the United States Infantry, including Infantry of the Line, Light Infantry, and Riflemen, prepared under the direction of the War Department, and authorized and adopted by the Secretary of War, May 1st, 1861, containing the school of the soldier; the school of the company; instruction for skirmishers, and the general calls; the calls for skirmishers, and the school of the battalion; including the articles of war and a dictionary of military terms.

Complete in one volume. Price $1.25. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

ALSO,

THE HANDY BOOK

FOR THE

UNITED STATES SOLDIER,

On coming into service: containing a complete system of instruction in the School of the Soldier, with a preliminary explanation of the formation of a Battalion on Parade, the Position of the officers, &c., &c., being a first book or introduction to authorized U. S. Infantry Tactics, just published. Price 25 cents. For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

AL O,

Hardee's Rifle and Light Infantry TACTICS,

Complete in 2 vols. Price $1.50. For sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

☞ The Books sent by mail to any address on the receipt of the price.

Huntingdon May 28. 1861.

"THE UNION,"

Arch Street, Above Third, Philada.

UPTON S. NEWCOMER, Proprietor.

☞ This Hotel is central, convenient by Passenger Cars to all parts of the City, and in every particular adapted to the comfort and wants of the business public.

☞ Terms, $1.50 per day.

Sept. 10, 1861.-1y.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a

writ of Vend. Exponi to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of September, 1861, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

Defendant's right, title and interest in and to one lot of ground situate in the Borough of Shirleysburg, being No. 19 in the plan of said town, bounded on the north by the Presbyterian church lot, fronting on Main street 88 feet, and extending back 140 feet to an alley, having thereon erected a two story brick building with stone basement, known as the Juniata Academy.—Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Henry Miller.

JOHN C. WATSON,
Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Sept. 10, 1861.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Court, to distribute the money in the hands of John C. Watson, Esq., Sheriff, arising from the sale of the Real Estate of Hannah Waresfield, will meet the parties interested, at the office of *Blair & Speer*, on Friday, 4th October, proximo, at 10 o'clock, A. M. R. MILTON SPEER,
Huntingdon, Sept. 10, '61.-4t. *Auditor.*

I WANT MONEY.

The subscriber requests all persons indebted to him, to give him a call before the close of the month, as he must have money before he goes to the city.

LEVI WESTBROOK.

Huntingdon, Sept. 10, 1861.-4t.

WANTED.—

A Copper Still, capable of holding 2½ to 3 barrels of water, to be used as a water tank at the Huntingdon Gas Works. Apply immediately to

U. B. LEWIS, Supt.

Sept. 5-2t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Court, to ascertain the liens against the estate of Nicholas Wilson, of Dublin township, dec'd., and make distribution of the fund in the hands of Brice Blair, Esq., Trustee, will meet the parties interested at the office of Blair & Speer, on Tuesday, October 1st 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

R. MILTON SPEER.
Huntingdon, Sept. 3, 1861. *Auditor.*

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels,

for sale by JAMES A. BROWN.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicina

purposes at S. S. SMITH'S

TRUSTEE'S SALE of REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned Trustee, appointed by the Court to sell the Real Estate of Jacob Curfman, late of the borough of Cassville, deceased, will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, in Cass township, Huntingdon county, Pa., on

Friday, 1st November, 1861,

The following real Estate, to wit: One good farm containing 172 acres, more or less, and bounded by lands of Philip Curfman on the north, Conrad Curfman and Christian Miller on the south, and James Henderson on the east; having about 100 acres cleared and in good state of cultivation, upon which are the following, among many other improvements: A two story log house, a double log barn, with a good granary attached, 2 excellent apple orchards, and a saw-mill with fine water power.

The farm is well supplied with never failing springs, and lime stone is abundant. This property is but two miles from Cassville, and twelve miles from the Pennsylvania Railroad at Mill Creek. It is admirably adapted to the raising of stock, and commands a good home market. Possession will be given on the 1st of April, 1862.

Also, on the premises, in the borough of Cassville,

On Saturday, 2d day of November 1861,

The following additional property, to wit: Two lots of ground fronting on Main street 132 feet, and extending back 160 feet to a street; said lots adjoining each other, and bounded by Main street on the east, on the north by an alley, and on the south by lot belonging to the heirs of Peter Knight; Dwelling on them a good two-story weather-boarded house, with a kitchen, wood house, granary, stable and spring.

Also: At the same time, four other lots, adjoining each other and containing about half an acre each, fronting on their respective numbers on the north by lot of Elizabeth Curfman, on the south by lot of Caleb Swope's heirs, and on the east by unsurveyed land. These are also desirable lots. Possession will be given on confirmation of sale.

Sale will commence each day at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Farm now in tenure of Abraham Hardy, known as the "Stony Farm," in Henderson township, Huntingdon co., on the road leading to the Swamp Spring. This farm is composed of several surveys containing altogether about 700 ACRES, and the greater part of it is covered with valuable white oak, black oak, hickory and pine timber—About 100 acres are in good cultivation. The improvements are a good log dwelling house and log barn. A never failing spring of good water convenient to the buildings. This property will be sold as a whole, or in separate tracts, as purchasers may desire.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN CHESSWELL,
J. KINNEY McCAHAN,
Executors of John McCahan, dec'd.

Huntingdon, Sept. 10, 1861.

R. NEWELL'S

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

No. 721 *Arch Street, Philadelphia.*

One of the largest and most complete Galleries in the States, where the best Pictures, known to the Photographic art, are taken at prices no higher than are paid for miserable caricatures.

The Proprietor, a practical Photographer, attends personally, every sitting—and allows no picture to leave the Gallery unless it gives perfect satisfaction.

Pictures of Infants and Ambrotypes, of absent or deceased friends, photographed to any required size, or taken on Canvass, life size, and painted in Oil by the best Artists.

At the Gallery pictures can be taken in any weather—as perfect in cloudy days as when the sun shines.

Persons visiting the city are respectfully invited to examine our specimens, which for price and quality defy competition.

☞ Instructions given in the art of Photography.

R. NEWELL,
GALLERY OF ART,
721 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

COMMENDATIONS:

From Hon Lewis D. Campbell, M. C., Ohio.

My family and friends all concur in the opinion that the (Newell) picture is more lifelike than any thing they ever saw. My likeness has been repeatedly taken by different Artists in various ways, but I have never yet had one which presents so true to nature, all the features and expressions of countenance as this.

From Hon. E. Joy Morris, late Minister to Italy,

The exquisite finish, beauty and softness of your pertraits, combined with their durability of color and faithfulness as likenesses, cannot fail to commend them to the attention and patronage of all who appreciate true art.

From Col. James Page.

Having occasion for a portrait, I procured one from Mr. Robert Newell, of the city of Philadelphia, a miniaturo in Oil Colors, *under the new process of discovery*, and would take great pleasure in expressing the satisfaction given by not only by the accuracy of likeness, but the perfect finish in all respects, and recommends him to the patronage of those disposed to encourage the beautiful art.

Nov. 28, 1860 JAS. PAGE.

LATEST WAR NEWS!

HIGH PRICES DEFEATED!

Now is the Time to buy Cheap Clothing!

MANUAL GUTMAN,

Respectfully inform the public generally that he has just received a large and well selected stock of fashionable

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,

to which he asks the attention of all who are in want of a neat and comfortable Coat, a Vest or a pair of Pants.—His stock will bear examination, and he respectfully requests all to call and see for themselves.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

A good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.,

will also be found on hand. All of which will be sold as low, if not lower, than the same quality of goods can be had in the county.

Call at the corner of the Diamond, Long's new building.

M. GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, April 2, 1861.

NEW AIR LINE ROUTE TO NEW YORK.

EST IN TIME

BETWEEN THE TWO CITIES OF NEW YORK AND HARRISBURG VIA READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.

☞ Morning Express, West, leaves New York at 6 A. M. arrives at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon, only 6¼ hours between the two cities.

Mail Line leaves New York at 12.00 noon, and arrives at Harrisburg at 8.30 P. M.

Morning Mail Line, East, leaves Harrisburg at 8.00 A. M., arriving at New York at 4.30 P. M.

Afternoon Express Line East, leaves Harrisburg at 1.15 P. M., arriving at New York at 9.00 P. M.

Connections are made at Harrisburg at 1.00 P. M., with the Passenger Trains in each direction on the Pennsylvania, Cumberland Valley and Northern Central Railroad.

All trains connect at Reading with trains for Pottsville and Philadelphia, and at Allentown for Manch Chunk, Easton, &c.

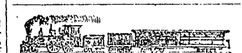
No charge of Passenger Cars or Baggage between New York and Harrisburg, by the 6.00 A. M. Line from New York or the 1.15 P. M. from Harrisburg.

For beauty of scenery, add speed, comfort and accommodation, this route presents superior inducements to the traveling public.

Fare between New York and Harrisburg five dollars.—For tickets and other information apply to

J. J. CLYDE, General Agent, Harrisburg.

July 18, 1860.



PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WESTWARD. MAIL	WESTWARD. FAST LINE.	WESTWARD. ERIE EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. ERIE EXPRESS.	EASTWARD. FAST LINE.	EASTWARD. MAIL.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
4 23	.....	.....	Newton Hamilton,	.....	.....	1 23
4 31	.....	.....	Mt. Union,	.....	10 23	1 15
4 45	.....	.....	Mill Creek,	.....	.....	1 01
4 59	6 40	5 53	Huntingdon,	9 55	10 09	12 50
5 15	.....	.....	Petersburg,	.....	9 47	12 35
5 23	.....	.....	Barree,	.....	.....	12 28
5 30	6 19	.....	Spruce Creek,	.....	9 30	12 21
5 45	.....	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	12 05
5 54	6 46	.....	Tyrone,	.....	9 17	11 55
6 04	.....	.....	Tipton,	.....	9 09	11 43
6 09	.....	.....	Fostoria,	.....	.....	11 38
6 13	.....	.....	Bell's Mills,	.....	9 02	11 34
6 20	7 55	7 10	Altoona,	4 45	8 50	11 20
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	A. M.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!

James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," on COAL OIL *clear as water.*

This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.

Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

A large variety also of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

BENJ. JACOBS

IS ON HAND

WITH

NEW GOODS,

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER.

He has received a fine assortment of DRY GOODS for the Spring and Summer season, comprising a very extensive assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS in general,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
For Men and Boys
GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES, &c. &c

The public generally are requested to call and examine the goods—and his prices.

As I am determined to sell my Goods, all who call may expect bargains.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.

BENJ. JACOBS, *at the Cheap Corner.*

Huntingdon, April 2, 1861.

NOTICE TO ALL!!

The subscriber, who has for more than one year, carried on business in company with Messrs. F. Brandt, H. Gin, D. Whisket, and Mr. Lazer Bear, has this day *dissolved partnership with the above firm!* All claims against the old firm will be paid by the subscriber, and all those indebted to the firm will pay him.

CLOCKS, and *JEWELRY* will always be repaired. A good stock of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry will be kept on hand for customers who may favor him with a call.

WATCHES

JOSEPH REIGNER.

Huntingdon, March 2, 1859.

ROHRER'S PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.

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ROHRER'S PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.

A Book of Plain Rules and Calculations for Business Operations, by Martin M. Rohrer, Practical Surveyor and Conveyancer. New Edition, published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

This work contains 204 pages, and upwards of 500 Rules and Examples, entirely and thoroughly practical, such as are every day in the common pursuits of Business. It has already passed through a number of editions in rapid succession, and is pronounced by all classes of business men to be the handiest book of reference, pertaining to calculations, that has ever been published.

Every example in the book is worked out in full and stated in a plain manner, so that when a parallel case arises, those referring to the work will find no difficulty in solving it: in a word, the general arrangement of the CALCULATOR is simple, that any one who knows how to add, subtract, multiply and divide, can easily solve any ordinary example that arises in business, or arrive at the true result of any estimate required.

The chief aim of the author has been to eschew theory and philosophy in figures, aiming only at facts and simplicity, believing that business men care little about spending time in discussing the philosophy of rules, or the science of numbers, but that it is sufficient for their purpose to be able at a moment, by reference, to arrive at the true result. The CALCULATOR differs in this respect from all other Arithmetics of the day and kindred works—it is a key to practical business calculations—it is, in the hands of the business man, what the key to mathematical works in the hands of the teacher in the school room—it facilitates time and insures correctness.

THE WORK TREATS OF THE

Measurement of Land, of Lumber, of Brick and Brick Work, of Stone and Stone work, of grain and grain bins, of coal and coal bins, of wood, of cisterns and tubs, of circular, square or irregular vessels, of cisterns and vats, of roofing, of plasterer's, painter's, glazier's, paver's, plumb, co's, paper hanger's and upholsterers' work. It treats of currency and of foreign and domestic exchange, of the decimal system, of reduction, and its extended application to business, of simple and compound interest, and their entire application to business transactions, with the laws and usages governing the same, together with numerous commercial forms—of legal tender, of partial payment on notes, of banking and bank discount, of equation of payment and of partnership accounts, of assessment of taxes, of weights and measures, of square and cubic measure, of the square root and its application to business or surfaces, of excavation, and of many other important practical matters not within the scope of an advertisement to mention.

IT IS JUST THE BOOK FOR THE

Farmer, the merchant, the mechanic, the artizan, or the professional man. It has proven a valuable auxiliary to the lawyer, the justice of the peace, the conveyancer, and real estate broker, to the surveyor, to the carpenter and builder, to the steamboman and the pilot, to the paper hanger and upholsterer, to the paver and the miller. &c. &c.; and all will find it adapted to their various wants better than any book published.

☞ Price, 80 cents. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

Huntingdon, Dec. 26, 1860.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN

BLAST AGAIN.—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that

they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,

ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—

NEW FIRM!

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

WM. ROTHROCK,
WM. N. KIRBY.

Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860.

THE PEOPLE'S COOK BOOK.

MODERN COOKERY

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

BY

MISS ELIZA ACTON.

Carefully Revised by Mr. J. S. Hale.

It Tells You How to choose all kinds of Meats, Poultry, and Game, with all the various and most approved modes or dressing and cooking Beef and Pork also Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Poultry, and game of all kinds.

It Tells You All the various and most approved modes of dressing, cooking, and boning Mutton. Lamb, Veal, Poultry, and game of all kinds with the different Dressings, Gravies, and Stuffings appropriate to each.

It Tells You How to choose, clean, and preserve fish of all kinds, and how to ascertain it when tainted; also all the various and most approved modes of cooking, with the different Dressings, Sauces, and Flavorings appropriate to each.

It Tells You All the various and most approved modes of preparing over 50 kinds of Meat, Fish, Fowl, Game, and Vegetable Soups, Broths, and Stews, with the Relishes and Seasonings appropriate to each.

It Tells You All the various and most approved modes of cooking Vegetables of every description, also how to prepare Pickles, Catsups and Curries of all kinds, Potted Meats, Fish, Game, Mushrooms, &c.

It Tells You All the various and most approved modes of preparing and cooking all kinds of Plain and Fancy Pastry. Puddings, Omelettes, Fritters, Cakes, Confectionary, Preserves, Jellies, and Sweet Dishes of every description.

It Tells You All the various and most approved modes of making Bread, Rusks, Muffins, and Biscuit, and the best method of preparing Coffee, Chocolate and Tea, and how to make Syrups, Cordials, and Wines of various kinds.

It Tells You How to set out and ornament a Table, how to Carve all kinds of Fish, Flesh or Fowl, and in short, how to so simplify the whole Art of Cooking as to bring the elements and luxuries of the table within the every body's reach.

For Sale at Lewis' Book Store.

NEW BOOKS!

FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

THE HOUSE: A New Pocket Manual of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Dwellings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.

THE GARDEN: A New Pocket Manual of Practical Horticulture; or, How to Cultivate Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers. With a Chapter on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Price, 50 cents.

THE FARM: A New Pocket Manual of Practical Agriculture; or, How to Cultivate all the Field Crops. With an Essay on Farm Management, etc. Price, 50 cents.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS: A New Pocket Manual of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry; or, How to Breed and Rear the Various Tenants of the Barn-yard, etc., etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO TALK: A New Pocket Manual of Conversation and Debate, with Directions for Acquiring a Grammatical Style, and more than Five Hundred Common Mistakes Corrected. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO BEHAVE: A New Pocket Manual of Republican Etiquette, and Guide to Correct Personal Habits; with Rules for Debating Societies and Deliberative Assemblies, etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS: A New Pocket Manual of Practical Affairs and Guide to success in life; with a Collection of Business Forms, and a Dictionary of Commercial Terms, etc. Price, 50 cents.

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER !!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,
Flat Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets,

For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS!

ROBERT KING,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Hill Street, one door west of Garmon's Store,
WITH A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
GENTLEMENS' DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, and
PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,

the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.

Huntingdon, April 3, 1861.-3m

CHEAP WATCHES!

CHEAP WATCHES!!

JACOB LADOMUS,

NO. 618, MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

Has on hand and is constantly receiving large assortments of *American, English, and Swiss Watches,* which he will sell at lower prices than ever offered.

J. L. would call particular attention to the celebrated American Watch, which for accuracy of time and durability, and less liability of getting out of order, is superior to any other imported watch, made at anything like the same cost. Jewelry, Silver and Silver Plated Ware, of all styles and patterns.

—ALSO—

Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles,

with glasses for all sights, with Patent, as well as the old style frames. All goods sold at my establishment are warranted to be as represented, and satisfaction guaranteed to all purchasers, at No. 618, Market Street, Corner of Decatur. [Sept. 19, 1860.-1y.

COME TO THE NEW STORE FOR

CHEAP BARGAINS.

NEW GROCERY

AND

CONFECTIONERY

C. LONG

Informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a new Grocery and Confectionery Store in the basement, under Gutman & Co.'s Clothing Store, in the Diamond, and would most respectfully request a share of public patronage. His stock consists of all kinds of the

BEST GROCERIES,

CONFECTIONERIES, &c., &c.

Fish can be had at wholesale or retail.

ICE CREAM will be furnished regularly to parties and individuals, at his room.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES,
THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES,
THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES,

A VALUABLE BOOK,

For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER,
EVERYBODY'S LAWYER,
EVERYBODY'S LAWYER,

A VALUABLE BOOK,

For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR,
THE FAMILY DOCTOR,
THE FAMILY DOCTOR,

A VALUABLE BOOK,

For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

LONGSTRETH ON THE HONEY BEE,
LONGSTRETH ON THE HONEY BEE,
LONGSTRETH ON THE HONEY BEE,

A VALUABLE BOOK,

For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

DOWNING on FRUIT and FRUIT TREES,
DOWNING on FRUIT and FRUIT TREES,
DOWNING on FRUIT and FRUIT TREES,

A VALUABLE BOOK,

For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

GREAT WORK ON THE HORSE.

THE HORSE & HIS DISEASES:

BY ROBERT JENNINGS, V. S.,
Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, &c., &c.

WILL TELL YOU Of the Origin, History and distinctive traits of the various breeds of European, Asiatic, African and American Horses, with the physical formation and peculiarities of the animal, and how to ascertain his age by the number and condition of his teeth; illustrated with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of Breeding, Breaking, Stabling, Feeding, Grooming, Shoeing, and the general management of the horse, with the best modes of administering medicine, also, how to treat Biting, Kicking, Rearing, Shying, Stumbling, Crib-Biting, Restlessness, and other vices to which he is subject; with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Strangles, Sore Throat, Distemper, Catarrh, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Broken Wind, Chronic Cough, Roaring and Whistling, Lampas, Sore Mouth and Ulcers, and Decayed Teeth, with other diseases of the Mouth and Respiratory Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Worms, Bots, Colic, Strangulation, Stone Concretions, Ruptures, Palsy, Diarrhœa, Jaundice, Hepatirrhea, Bloody Urine, Stones in the Kidneys and Bladder, Inflamation and other diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Urinary Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms and Treatment of Inflamation of the Brain, Blood and Hog, Spavin, Ring Bone, Sweanie, Stallus, Broken Knees, Wind Galls, Founder, Diseased Hoofs, Sole Bruises and Gravel, Cankers, Scratches, Thrush and Corns; also, of Megrims, Vertigo, Epilepsy, Staggers, and other diseases of the Feet, Legs, and Head.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the cause, symptoms, and Treatment of Fistula, Poll Evil, Glanders, Farcy, Scarlet Fever, Mange, Surfeit, Locked Jaw, Rheumatism, Cramp, Galls, Diseases of the Eye and Heart, &c. &c., and how to operate for Castration, Bleeding, Trephining, Bowelling, Firing, Hernia, Amputation, Tapping, and other Surgical operations.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of Ramey's Method of taming Horses; how to Approach, Halter, or Stable a Colt; how to accustom a horse to strange sounds and sights, and how to Bit, Saddle, Ride, and Break him to Harness; also the form and law of Warranty. The whole being the result of 16 years' careful study of the habits, peculiarities, wants and weaknesses of the noble and useful animal.

For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the new Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HARTWELL, *President.*

GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*

Dec. 19, 1860.-1y.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MAY 28th, 1860.

Two passenger trains leave Harrisburg Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8.00 A. M., and 1.15 P. M